

NONCITIZEN STATUS AND DOCUMENTATION

Status	Description	Documents
Afghan and Iraqi Special Immigrants	<p>Some were translators employed by the U.S. military. This status also applies to their spouses and unmarried children under age 21. These immigrants are eligible for “special immigration” status. Afghans or Iraqis who were paroled into the U.S. or entered the U.S. in some other status may apply for and be granted special immigration status. Some may be granted this status prior to entering the U.S.</p> <p>These immigrants are considered refugees and are not subject to the five-year bar from eligibility for federally funded programs.</p> <p>NO adjustment is required for Afghan and Iraqi Special Immigrants. However, if they adjust to Lawful Permanent Resident status they retain refugee status for purposes of MA eligibility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Afghan/Iraqi passport with IV (immigrant visa) category SI1 or SQ1 and stamp/notation on passport or I-94 showing date of entry. More details in HCPM. ▪ Passport for spouse requires IV stamp of category SI2 or SQ2 and date of entry on passport notation as above ▪ Passport for unmarried child under 21 requires IV stamp of category SI3 or SQ3 and date of entry on passport notation as above ▪ Adjusting status requires I-551 with codes SI6 or SQ6 ▪ Adjusting spouse status requires I-551 with codes SI7 or SQ7 ▪ Adjusting unmarried child under 21 requires I-551 with codes SI9 or SQ9
Amerasian Entrants	These are the non-citizen children of Vietnamese mothers and American fathers who were born in Vietnam between 1/1/62 and 1/1/76.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-551 with codes AM6, AM7 or AM8 ▪ Foreign passport stamp of I-551 or I-94 with AM1, AM2 or AM3 codes
American Indians born in Canada	These noncitizens, including spouses and biological or adopted children must have at least 50% American	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birth certificate or baptismal certificate issued on a reservation

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	Indian blood. American Indians born in Canada are eligible under the same conditions as U.S. citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tribal records ▪ Letter from the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs ▪ School records
Applicants for Asylum (Other Lawfully Residing)	These noncitizens are allowed to remain in the U.S. with employment authorized while their applications for asylee status are pending with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-688B ▪ I-94
Asylees	This immigration status is granted to noncitizens already in the U.S. because they fear persecution in their home country due to race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-94 with a stamp showing a grant of asylum under INA Section 208. ▪ Grant letter from the Asylum Office of the USCIS. ▪ I-688B with code 274a.12(a)(5). ▪ I-766 with code A5. ▪ Order from Immigration Judge granting asylum.
Battered Noncitizens	This immigration status is granted by the USCIS to the spouse or child of a U.S. citizen or LPR who has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty in the U.S. by a family member residing in the same household.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documentation of status from the Attorney General=s Office
Conditional Entrants	This immigration status is granted because of fear of persecution in the home country due to race, religion, political opinion or a natural catastrophe. This status was granted to some refugees prior to 1981.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-94 with a stamp showing admission under Section 203(a)(7) of the INA or refugee conditional entry

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-688B with code 274a.12.(a)(3) ▪ I-766 with code A3
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	This immigration status is granted to people from Cuba or Haiti who are paroled, the subject of exclusion or removal proceedings, or have an application for asylum pending. Other Cubans or Haitians who do not meet these criteria may be refugees, Lawful Permanent Residents, undocumented, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-94 with stamp showing paroled as a Cuban/Haitian entrant under Section 212 (d) (5) of INA ▪ I-551 with codes CU6, CU7, or CH6 ▪ Unexpired temporary I-551 stamp in a foreign passport or I-94 stamp with codes CU6 or CU7
Deferred Enforced Departure (Other Lawfully Residing)	This status is granted by executive order of the President of the U.S. Eligible persons may lawfully remain in the U.S. with employment authorization. Recent groups granted this status include Salvadorans and Liberians.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-688B ▪ I-94
Family Unity Beneficiary (Other Lawfully Residing)	This status provides protection from deportation and employment authorization to the spouses and children of noncitizens who obtained legal status under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-797 ▪ I-688B ▪ I-94
Honorably discharged noncitizen U.S. veterans or noncitizens on	This is a group of non-U.S. citizen veterans of the U.S. armed forces, or non-citizens on active duty in the U.S. armed forces, who may be eligible for some programs. This includes their spouses and unmarried dependent children. Active duty in the U.S. armed forces includes Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Original or notarized copy of the veteran's discharge papers ▪ (Form DD-214) ▪ Original or notarized copy of current orders showing the person is on full-time duty in the U.S. Armed

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active duty	service. This does not include National Guard service.	Forces ▪ Military ID card
Lawful Permanent Residents (LPR)	This immigration status is for noncitizens who are lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the U.S. under the Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA). They have permission to live and work permanently in the U.S., and may apply for citizenship after living in the U.S. for 5 years.	▪ I-551 (Green Card) ▪ temporary I-551 stamp in a foreign passport ▪ I-94 ▪ I-327 (Re-entry permit)
Lawful Temporary Residents (Other Lawfully Residing)	This immigration status includes certain noncitizens who had resided in the U.S. unlawfully since before 1/1/82, and were allowed to legalize their status under the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986.	▪ I-688B ▪ I-94
Nonimmigrants	People from other countries who are admitted to the U.S. on a temporary basis and do not have USCIS permission to settle permanently (e.g. tourists, students, visitors on business).	▪ I-94
Other Lawfully Present Noncitizens	These noncitizens are lawfully present in the United States on a temporary basis. This population includes but is not limited to nonimmigrants with K, U and V visas along with other lawfully present noncitizens who can adjust their temporary status.	Please see the HCPM for specific codes and additional status information about these noncitizens.

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Parolees	The United States Attorney General has authority to parole these non-citizens into the United States when it is in the public interest or for humanitarian reasons (e.g. to receive medical treatment). Parole is usually granted for a specific time period, but in some instances it may be indefinite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-94 with a stamp displaying grant of parole under Section 212(d)(5) of the INA & date parole was granted ▪ I-688B ▪ I-512 Parole Authorization marked with reason parole was granted under section 8 CFR
Refugees	This immigration status is for those who have permission to enter and live in the U.S. because of well-founded fear of persecution in their home country due to race, religion, membership in a particular social group or due to political opinion. This status is set prior to entering the U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-94 with a stamp showing entry as a refugee under Section 207 of the INA and date of entry ▪ I-688B with code 274a.12(a)(3) ▪ I-766 with code A3 ▪ I-571
Temporary Protected Status (Other Lawfully Residing)	This immigration status is granted to people living in the U.S. who are from certain designated countries where unsafe conditions would make it a hardship for them to return. They are authorized to remain in the U.S. for a specified period of time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-688B ▪ I-94
Citizens of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau	Citizens of these countries are considered nonimmigrants, and are not allowed to adjust their status to LPR. They may live and work permanently in the U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-94 ▪ Passport from the country ▪ Other USCIS document indicating the person was admitted as a citizen of Micronesia or the Marshall Islands

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Undocumented People	People living in the U.S. without the knowledge or approval of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (USCIS). This includes people who enter the country illegally as well as people whose authorization to remain has expired (e.g. nonimmigrants).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None (do not have and cannot obtain current USCIS documentation)
Withholding of deportation or removal	Noncitizens may have their deportation withheld by USCIS due to threat of life or freedom in their home country because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Order from an immigration judge showing deportation has been withheld under Section 243 of the INA and the date the withholding was granted ▪ I-688B with code 274.12(a)(10) ▪ I-766 with code A10 ▪ I-94 stamped Withholding of Deportation
Trafficking Victims	Noncitizens who are forced into the international sex trade, prostitution, slavery and forced labor through coercion, threats of physical violence, psychological abuse, torture and imprisonment is a victim of severe forms of trafficking. Certificates are issued for their first 8 months in the US. Follow up certification for those that continue to meet the requirements of victims of trafficking after the initial 8 months period will be issued by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificates are issued by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) of the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) ▪ Confirm validity of certificate by calling the trafficking verification line at 202-401-5510.